

instead of Tuesday, if it will serve his personal convenience.

Cabinet Kept in Dark

So closely has the President kept his actual plans about the peace conference, and just what his ideas are about such important questions as the league of nations and the freedom of the seas, that there are actually cabinet members who know no more about it than the man in the street in New York City.

A cabinet member told friends here to-day that he did not know anything about it and that there had been no discussion in the cabinet of the President's peace ideas.

Now that the announcement of the delegates is made, with the assurance that no secret will have a part at the conference, it is expected that the lid will be taken off in the Senate and House following the President's address on Monday, and a thorough airing given the dissatisfaction which has been seething at both ends of the Capitol for ten days.

When the President arrives in Europe, unless the cables have been very thoroughly muzzled by Mr. Bureleson, he will find there has been a very thorough discussion of his views as he may set them forth in his address, and particularly of anything he may say as to the league of nations of the freedom of the seas.

Would Open Big Waterways

A member of the diplomatic corps said to-day that he knew positively that the President's freedom of the seas and league of nations ideas included the internationalization of the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, the Dardanelles and the Panama Canal.

Whether this is correct or not will not be surely known until the President delivers his address on Monday, but it has been whispered as a possibility in diplomatic quarters for several days, and to-night's positive statement by the man in question convinced the friends to whom he told it of its genuineness.

If this should be true it would drive the opposition to the league of nations idea in both parties in the Senate, and it was thought to-night, to the fiercer denunciations.

Republican comment on the membership of the peace delegation to-night was bitter, though no surprise was expected.

There was only one surprise in the statement, the appearance of the name of General Bliss as one of the representatives. It had been taken for granted that the general military representative of the United States to the Supreme War Council would take part in the discussions at Versailles, but the general idea had been he would be attached to the delegation in a military capacity, just as Admiral Benson probably will be present as spokesman for the navy in the great naval problems to be solved.

The premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy are expected to attend the peace conference as representatives of their governments, but like the President may not remain throughout. The general understanding is that here is that present plans are to have the conference first agree to the broad principles of the treaty and leave the working out of details to further sittings.

This would enable the President and the Entente premiers speedily to return to the capital of their respective countries so as to give their personal attention to affairs of state.

King, Queen and Heir To Belgian Throne To Be Guests of France

PARIS, Nov. 29.—It has been officially confirmed that King Albert of Belgium, with the Queen and the Crown Prince, will visit Paris next Thursday and Friday, when they will be received by President Poincaré and members of the government.

Mr. Clemenceau will arrive in London December 1. He probably will be accompanied by Marshal Foch, and together they will meet Premier Lloyd George and the British ministers. Premier Orlando of Italy, Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Colonel E. M. House, of the American delegation to the peace conference, will be in London at the same time.

The premiers of the Allied countries and the representatives of the United States are to examine into the peace situation during their visit to London.

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Fear We Are Outclassed

"If it is true that England has appointed Lloyd George, Balfour, Asquith and Reading as four of her peace commissioners," said one Republican Senator, "we will certainly be terribly outclassed at the peace table."

It was pointed out by critics that Mr. Wilson had kept the commissioners, except Mr. White, of course, strictly in his own official family. Colonel House has been the President's personal agent during his entire administration. Mr. Lansing, of course, the Republicans say, has been the instrument through which the President has conducted the State Department since the resignation of Bryan, while General Bliss, as an army officer, is of course subject to the commands of his commander in chief.

General Bliss has been in the army since his West Point days, which began in 1871. As far as fellow army officers know he had no political affiliation. He served with the Root Commission in framing the treaty with Cuba and was collector of customs during the first American intervention in Cuba. He also aided in promulgating the commercial treaty with Cuba.

Wilson Will Sit at Peace Table as Chief U. S. Representative

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (By The Associated Press).—In the absence of any official explanation, it was assumed that the President goes to Versailles as President of the United States, and Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and Colonel House, and possibly also General Bliss, will be delegates with ambassadorial rank.

It was recalled the President's announcement that he would go to France "for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace" said that it was not likely that he could remain throughout the sessions of the peace conference, and that he would be represented by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference.

There was only one surprise in the statement, the appearance of the name of General Bliss as one of the representatives. It had been taken for granted that the general military representative of the United States to the Supreme War Council would take part in the discussions at Versailles, but the general idea had been he would be attached to the delegation in a military capacity, just as Admiral Benson probably will be present as spokesman for the navy in the great naval problems to be solved.

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Editors Made Sham 'Crisis,' Allen Says

Governor-Elect of Kansas, in France 18 Months, Found No "Seething"

All Sorts of Gossip, But of No Value

Kent and Rook Sought to Justify President Wilson's Trip, He Declares

Governor-elect Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, editor and publisher, just returned from Europe, declared yesterday that the two interviews reporting alleged Allied dissension, which raised such a storm throughout the country, were published to create a sham emergency justifying President Wilson's trip to the Peace Conference at Versailles.

Mr. Allen declared that, contrary to the report of a crisis contained in the interviews by Frank R. Kent, managing editor of "The Baltimore Sun," and Charles A. Rook, editor of "The Pittsburgh Dispatch," there was absolutely nothing in the European diplomatic or political situation requiring the presence of the President at the peace table.

After eighteen months abroad, during which he kept in closest touch with both soldiers and leaders, Mr. Allen reached New York on Wednesday on the French liner Espagne, just twenty-four hours after the arrival of the fellow editors he censures.

At Front Eighteen Months

"I have been at the Western front most of the time during eighteen months, and in Paris during all the time discussion of the armistice was going on," Mr. Allen said. "I had ample opportunity to know the spirit both of the soldiers and the statesmen of France, and I did not find, either on the surface or beneath it, any of the 'seething' which these gentlemen who have 'toured the front' mentioned in their articles."

"On the other hand, I did find at all places the most open and unrestrained expressions of gratitude for what the Americans accomplished in the war. The war was differences of opinion, as to the character of the military strategy exhibited in the battle of the Argonne Forest, on that part of the line held by the Americans, but there was no difference of opinion touching the quality of our fighters or the fact that they took their objectives on time and kept pace with the Allies."

"I am inclined to believe that the story of violent disputes between General Pershing and Marshal Foch were unfounded. Such an occurrence, at the hour these gentlemen stated it occurred, would not have been bruited about."

Purely From Gossip

"I heard purely from gossip that General Pershing's idea that the American army should have its own battle line differed from the opinion of Sir Douglas Haig, who thought that we should be brigaded with the British and French. General Pershing's idea prevailed, as it had a right to prevail, and the magnificent result of our fighting as an independent army is proof history."

"As an American who has served many months in France," Mr. Allen continued, "I deplore the publication of an article like this, which, on its declared face value, is founded on the cheapest sort of gossip. At a dignified hour like this, when we have mingled our blood with the blood of our Allies upon the French fields, such an article is mischievous. If such an article could have any result, it would necessarily be to sow dissension at a solemn hour which calls for mutual confidence."

"There is, of course, all sorts of gossip in Europe at this hour, but this gossip comes from the interest which men are taking in the great event. It is of no value except as it represents the general interest in the situation. Those who have followed it know that



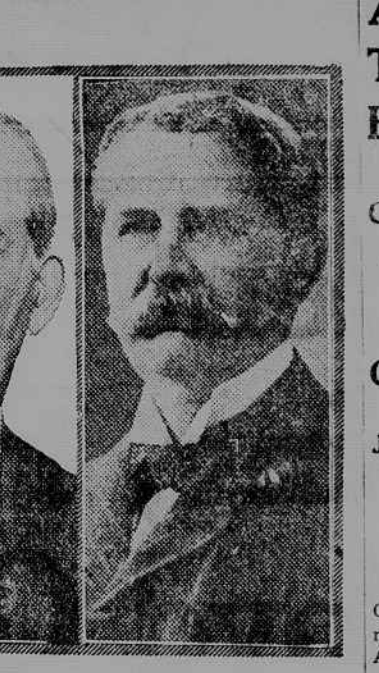
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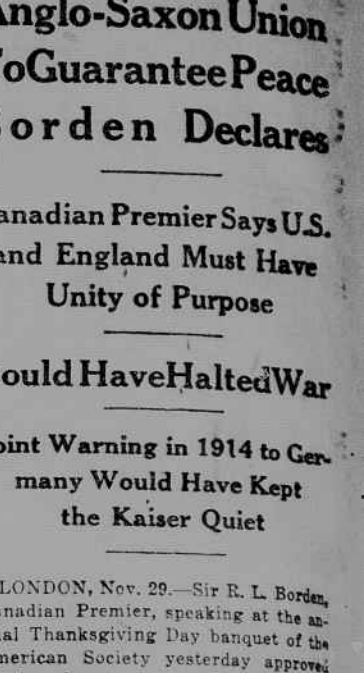
TASKER H. BLISS



WOODROW WILSON



EDWARD M. HOUSE



HENRY WHITE

Only two of the men named by President Wilson to the American peace delegation are professional diplomats. Secretary Lansing and Henry White, Colonel E. M. House, while having acted as special envoy for the President on various diplomatic missions, never held any official diplomatic post. General Bliss is a military man purely and probably will serve in the capacity of military adviser to the delegation, although he will have the full rank of plenipotentiary.

Bliss's Work Recalled

General Tasker H. Bliss, who succeeded Major General Hugh L. Scott as chief of staff of the United States Army in September, 1917, was on the formation of the Allied War Council, named military adviser to the American mission to the council. As such he is a member of the Supreme War Council of the Versailles Conference, of which President Wilson is a member, and in that capacity helped draw up the

armistice terms forced upon Germany by the Allies.

General Bliss has been given the credit for drafting the American document which played an important part in converting the Allies to the plan for centralized control of the war.

Secretary of State Lansing has been throughout the war a faithful follower and interpreter of President Wilson's policies. He succeeded John Bassett Moore as counselor of the State Department when Mr. Moore resigned early in Mr. Wilson's first administration and was promoted to Secretary of State upon the resignation of William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Lansing has spent many years in the American diplomatic service. He has acted as America's representative on various international commissions and is considered a master in the technique of diplomacy.

House 'Power Behind Throne'

Colonel E. M. House has occupied a unique position in American affairs ever since the entrance of Woodrow Wilson into the White House. He has

been confidential adviser to the President and acted as special envoy on several missions to Europe, undertaken at the President's request.

Henry White is one of the oldest and most experienced American diplomats. He has served in diplomatic capacities in Vienna, Rome, London, Paris and on South American missions. He is related by marriage to one of the oldest French noble families, his daughter being the wife of Count Hermann Roger Hans Christow Scheer-Thoss, eldest son and heir of the Count Scheer-Thoss, of Dobyan, Prussian Silesia, one of the hereditary princes of Prussia, a land owner of extreme wealth and the owner of two castles and a famous palace in Berlin.

Mr. White is a member of a distinguished Maryland family. In 1883 he received his first diplomatic appointment of importance when he was named secretary of the American Legation in Vienna. The following year he was transferred to the embassy in London, and two years later was promoted to the full secretaryship of the embassy.

Between 1885 and 1903 Mr. White served the United States in various diplomatic offices and went to Rome as ambassador in 1903. He held that post for two years and was transferred to Paris as ambassador. His departure from Rome gave rise to rumors that it was forced by the "social boycott" against him at the Italian court. This, however, was denied, and President Fallieres of France, in greeting him when he assumed his new post, declared a warm speech of welcome, declared to have been prompted by a desire to counteract the Roman rumors.

Mr. White retired as ambassador in December, 1909, and devoted his time and high abilities to service in various commissions, notably the Pan-American Conference held at Buenos Ayres, in 1910, and the American commission of September of the same year which visited Chile in celebration of the anniversary of Chilean independence.

Lloyd George Says Germany Must Pay in Full

Continued from page 1

crime, a brutal crime, to devastate the lands of another. Whoever did that ought to be responsible for it.

"The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships, but it was a crime against humanity in that it sank thousands of harmless merchantmen. In the whole history of warfare between nations that had never been sanctioned. It is rank piracy and the pirates must receive the punishment."

"I mean to see that the men who did not treat our prisoners with humanity are to be made responsible. I want this country to go to court with a clean conscience, and she will do so. There is not a stain on her record. We will not be afraid to appear before any tribunal."

"Now, these are the things which we have to investigate. We mean that the investigation shall be an impartial one, a perfectly fair one. We also mean that it shall be a stern one, and that it shall go on to the final reckoning."

"We have got so to act now that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into this war will know well that they are awaiting their end at the hands of a stern tribunal. We shall have to see that this terrible war, which has inflicted so much destruction on the world; which has arrested the course of civilization in many ways put it back; which has left marks on the minds upon the physique and the hearts of myriads in many lands that this generation will not see obliterated—we must see by the action we take now, just, fearless and relentless, that it is a crime that shall never again be repeated in the history of the world."

The Premier in defending the Unionist members of the Cabinet, said he would trust those men who for two years had helped him to carry out great and progressive measures until he saw a

better reason than he did now for suspecting them.

Asked, "What about free trade?" the Premier said: "I am prepared to examine every problem, to cast aside any prejudices or preconceived ideas and examine them purely upon the facts as the war has revealed them to us."

French Sailors With Four Children Get Discharges

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Minister of Marine has ordered the discharge on December 10, unless they prefer otherwise, of all sailors forty years of age or more or those who are fathers of at least four children. It is estimated that about 7,000 seamen will thus be released for service in the mercantile marine.

French to Demobilize

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A government commission will be created shortly to deal especially with questions of demobilization, the "Matin" announces. The offices of Under Secretary for Commerce and Under Secretary for Commerce, the "Journal" says will be abolished.

Consul Quits Because Kaiser Is in Holland

DENVER, Nov. 29.—John B. Geijsbeek, consul for Holland for Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, to-night announced that he had mailed his resignation to the Dutch Legation at Washington, because of his government's action in harboring the former German Emperor and because of other acts of the Netherlands government during the war.

Mr. Geijsbeek said that the Netherlands government is preparing to conduct through its consuls a newspaper campaign in the United States to "justify its action in giving shelter and protection to William Hohenzollern."

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The American Peace Delegation

Robert Lansing, Tasker H. Bliss, Woodrow Wilson, Edward M. House, Henry White

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What America is saying about "An American Family"

The Washington Star

Business prestige, social substance and personal power inhere in this dynamic unit which is definitely planned to constitute a permanent and exclusive family right. And of this family Mr. Webster makes a striking and interesting portrayal. As a mere story, whose appeal is to the seasoned and critical taste, the novel is an exceptional one. It is a discriminating drama of modern life within the purview of prosperous business. There are absorbing problems of business—labor trouble with the union and the I. W. W. and the open shop, sometime playing at odds with one another, but always at odds with the business itself. These lines are carefully developed in a clear, dramatic realism. But the climax of the whole matter comes—and the real bigness of the story appears—when through a gradual and well sustained approach this business dynasty ceases to be such and opens up real opportunities to the laborer himself. If this business were a nation, one would say that it had abandoned an imperial policy for a truly democratic one. That it embodied an industrial revolution, and the revolutionists themselves the representatives of the big business. And that is exactly what the story does show. It takes up what, under the war awakening, the rich business men of this country have done and are doing toward a democratization of

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business, embodying this idea in a novel of modern American life. An admirable work for the author, as it is a fine experience for the reader.

Chicago Evening Post

Primarily this story is one of human beings. Its author is a psychologist, he is equally free from ethical pomposity and from vicious a priori materialism. Mr. Webster's tale is laid in Chicago and he is not afraid to import some of the melodrama of our daily life into his pages—there is one quite sanguinary murder in the book.

How Reviewers write of Mr. Webster's Book

of big business, as well as a big family. . . . Every parent will find here something that will be of special interest, besides the possibility of finding a type that fits some member of his own family.

Louisville Evening Post

The highest praise that can be given to Mr. Webster—and it is just praise—is that he has in *An American Family* given his readers what he wished to give them. He has succeeded in presenting an American family as it is in surroundings such as are often actually about it.

Milwaukee Journal

When a book has been read through and laid down with a feeling that the reader has made new friends, that he has thought new thoughts and that he will in the future have a bigger outlook and understanding regarding some of the things with which he has formerly had but a cursory acquaintance, he will feel that his time has been well spent. The author has succeeded—he has put the breath of life into a group of imaginary people. This is what Henry Kitchell Webster has done in his new novel, *An American Family*. . . . The interest is intense from start to finish and it is a question just where that interest lies—in the characters themselves or in the situations which they create. It is truly the story of a typical American family.

Pittsburgh Gazette Times

Here is a carefully studied and well written story of an American family, the head of which is a man